

The Sun

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1881.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Oct. 15, 1881, was:

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| Sunday | 100,419 | Weekly | 68,775 |
| Monday | 100,420 | Thursdays | 100,000 |
| Tuesday | 100,421 | Fridays | 100,000 |
| Wednesday | 100,422 | Saturdays | 100,000 |
| Total for the week.....1,010,001 | | | |

The Legislature.

Is it practicable to elect this year a better Legislature than we elected last year? That appears to have been one of the most corrupt Legislatures that ever assembled at Albany. The transactions and revelations of the contest for the election of Senators were among the most disgraceful that ever blotted the fair fame of the State.

It is for the people of the several districts to determine whether there shall be an improvement in this matter. The Legislature is always such as they wish to make it. If the majority in any district prefer to elect an honest man they can do so; and if they prefer a rascal they can elect one.

It is clearly for the public interest that there should be none but honest and decent men in the Senate and Assembly.

Gladstone for Arresting Parnell.

In his speech at Guildhall Mr. Gladstone said that he had two motives for his motives which had led him to imprison a political opponent. He had given at Leeds, he said, fair warning to the Irish agitators that they would not be suffered to persist in their obstructive course. Mr. PARNELL, he continued, had made it clear by his speech at Wexford that the warning was unheeded, and he was accordingly subjected to what Mr. Gladstone terms the resources of civilization, to wit, incarceration. Now, what did Mr. PARNELL say so offensive yet so unanswerable that the British Premier can find no other reason for his action? He said that Mr. Gladstone, in the assertions made at Leeds, had imposed on the ignorance of his audience, and in doing so had demeaned himself like a dishonest politician. He added that the Premier's angry reference to the tests proposed by the Land League could only be explained by a lurking malignity that the vaunted Land act was a sham.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at Leeds, charged Mr. PARNELL with advocating a policy of confiscation and spoliation, which, if applied to England and Scotland, would rob every man of his title to house or land. Now, what was the title factor? Mr. PARNELL has come to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone's scheme of the Three F's—which Mr. Gladstone ten years ago treated with disdain, but for which at present he has nothing but eulogy—is at best a doubtful palliative for the deep-seated miseries of Ireland, and that the one drastic remedy must be looked for in an extensive system of peasant proprietorship. Now, it was for precisely these reasons that the Duke of ANGLADE seceded from the present Ministry; and the Government itself has sanctioned the principle of peasant proprietorship in some clauses of the Land act, although they are not yet prepared to give it full application. Actually, the only difference so far as this point is concerned, between Mr. Gladstone himself and Mr. PARNELL regards the scope with which a principle accepted by both parties shall be carried out. Both are agreed that the present landowners should be recompensed for the loss of their so-called vested rights, when the ownership of their land is turned over to the occupants, and that the cost of doing so must be defrayed from the national resources of the United Kingdom. And the British Premier, if called upon to justify the clauses of the Land act which create, on a small scale, a peasant proprietor, could do so only on the ground that it is the duty of England to right at least a wrong perpetrated by their ancestors, and that, since the Irish people was ousted from the ownership of the soil by iniquitous confiscation, an equitable reversal of the process is the business of the present generation. It was on precisely the same ground that the Russian serfs, when emancipated, were endowed with a portion of the lands of which, not many centuries before, they had been the legal owners, and of which they had been stripped by measures analogous to the oppression and spoliation practised by the English in Ireland.

Now, as to the objection that Mr. PARNELL and his friends are alleged to make to the application of the Land act. How have they proposed to "obstruct" it? Why, through the courts, by cases carefully made up for the express purpose of eliciting the essential meaning of that measure. Are we to understand that such a proceeding is a crime, the mere suggestion of which renders the author a suspected person and a candidate for jail? We have not heretofore supposed that We have not heretofore supposed that the Land act was a hypocritical, delusive, and futile measure. On the contrary, before the Conservative amendments were accepted, we believed that a little good was promised by it, though, of course, the actual results of the new courts created could alone demonstrate its benefits. Nothing, however, is more calculated to engender strong misgivings on the part of candid observers than the dismay and wrath with which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. FORSTER appear to regard the tests which Mr. PARNELL proposes to apply to their pet measure.

An Important Question for the Church.

There are few writers for the press whose utterances are more uniformly worthy of the attention of thinking men than those of GOLDWIN SMITH. Formerly Regius Professor of History at Oxford, and now a non-resident professor at Cornell University, he has lived for some years at Toronto, and though his activity is purely literary, and he is only a teacher, author, and editor, it is not too much to say that he is to-day the most distinguished man in Canada, with possibly the single exception of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.

When such a scholar tells us that a practical question incomparably more urgent than that of Biblical revision demands the immediate determination of Christian churches in general, and of the Established Church of England in particular, the subject is surely worthy of consideration by ministers and lay congregations.

The question that Professor GOLDWIN SMITH asks is this: Ought the sacred books of the Hebrews any longer to be presented as they are now to Christian people as pictures of the Divine character and of the Divine dealings with mankind?

The Old Testament is not read solely by critical philosophers, nor is it read always with the aid of historical commentary and explanation. The people take the narratives as they find them. The early narrative, in which the modern theologian, even of the most orthodox type, sees only the germ of spiritual enlightenment, seems to the untrained reader

simply the story of the people of God, and therefore in all respects admirable; or else he is repelled by the horrors of the history. How many a father has in vain sought to convince the little ones to whom he was reading the Bible that the Moses who slew the Egyptian was a good man after all, or that the prophet who hewed ADAM to pieces was not a monster of ferocity!

In the interests of Christianity, Professor GOLDWIN SMITH warns the churches that it is time they should do something to avert the misleading tendencies, or repelling effects of the unselected reading of the Old Testament Scriptures. The question, he says, is one that will not brook delay; but, on the other hand, will not the faith of thousands be shaken when the hand of man is thus raised against the integrity of the sacred record?

The Views of Gen. Miles.

It is a familiar fact that those army officers who have achieved most renown as successful Indian fighters, show unusual appreciation of the good qualities of the red men, and unusual anxiety to protect them from the encroachments of the whites. This was true of Gen. W. S. HARNETT, who, while in charge of the Sioux, in 1863, declared, in an official report, that "the Indian, although a barbarian yet a man susceptible to the feelings which respond to magnanimity and kindness," and that "to secure perpetual peace with the Sioux, it is only necessary to fulfill the terms of the treaty." It is true of Gen. GEORGE CROOK, as is shown by his remarks on the Northern Cheyennes, in his official report of their escape from the Indian Territory, and of their subsequent pursuit and massacre. It is true of Gen. N. A. MILES, who, after defeating and capturing Chief JOSEPH, paid a warm tribute to the gallantry, the soldierly skill, and the humanity of his captive, and vainly sought to have the terms granted him at the surrender respected at Washington.

We find in the current number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States*, a brief but remarkable article upon the Indian question from the pen of Gen. MILES, in which he protests against "the vacillating and expensive policy that has marred our fair name as a nation and a Christian people." He warns his countrymen that the supposition that they are near the end of our Indian troubles is erroneous; and he asks us to remember that while we are complacently presuming our mission to be that of civilizers sent by Heaven among the Indians, they regard us simply as faithless and cruel invaders.

As to our treatment of the Indians, Gen. Miles insists that the Indian's conduct is in his long experience of the injustice and oppression of a swarming body of interlopers, whose right to exclusive possession of his lands he can never understand, and to whose power, nevertheless, he bitterly feels himself forced to succumb. It is a mistake, says Gen. MILES, to trace Indian wars to any inherent difference in nature between the whites and the reds, for the latter are obviously "governed by the same impulses and motives that govern all other men." He reminds us that the Spanish government formerly decreed the enslavement of American Indians; that they were sold into slavery in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Louisiana, and hunted with dogs in Connecticut and Florida; that they were deprived either by war or treaty of nearly every tract of land desirable to them and valuable to the white man. Indeed, it would be difficult to state more strongly than this distinguished soldier has stated them, the wrongs which have transformed the race that welcomed the early European visitors to American shores and saved them from starvation, into bitter and bloodthirsty enemies of the white man.

As to our treatment of the Indians, Gen. Miles declares that in these "we have invariably overreached the natives, and we find the record of broken promises all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific." He pays a high tribute to the character and intellect of some of the Indian chiefs, to the ability of their orators and diplomats, and to the tactical and strategic skill of their fighters. But especially striking is the denial by Gen. MILES of the opinion almost universally received that the Indians have slowly but steadily improved as human beings by contact with civilization. On this point he uses the following remarkable language:

"It is presumed that there is not a race of wild men on the globe who would be more in accordance with the nature of this country; and yet after years of contact with the civilized world, they are still as wild as the beasts of the forest. The Indians of this country have been entirely subjugated, the more recent of their former strength, or pushed out on the vast plains of the West, where they subsist upon wild fruits and the game of the country. They are now a degraded and wretched race, and there were more than a hundred years ago that the Indians numbered more than a million."

The remedies which Gen. MILES proposes for the existing evils of our Indian policy are worthy of careful consideration. Instead of dividing the authority over all Indians, as now, between the Interior and the War departments, he would give the former the control of the civilized Indians, and the latter of the wild and roving tribes, holding each responsible for its wards. Next, "the forcing of strong, hardy mountain Indians from the extreme north to the warmer malarious districts of the south, is regarded as cruel, and should be discontinued." Then the experiment of employing an armed Indian police force, which has hitherto worked very well, is pronounced dangerous and liable to lead, on some occasion, to a terrible disaster. Again, the true method of breaking up tribal relations is pointed out to be the location of them on their reservations by families; for the ties of relationship among them are stronger than is generally supposed. Again, all their supplies and annuities should be accounted for on the army system of disbursements, while "much of the army transportation now used in scouting for Indians and clearing the country could be utilized in transporting their stores, breaking the ground, and preparing the way for making the Indian self-supporting." But the theory with which Gen. MILES has always been specially associated is that of ceasing to punish Indians because they do not live in the proper kitchen garden, and first to inspire them with the idea of becoming graziers, and then letting agriculture follow.

A large percentage of the annual appropriations should be employed in the purchase of cattle and other domestic animals; the Indians desire them, and the plains will support hundreds of thousands of them. They will replace the buffalo, the elk, the deer, and the antelope. These cattle and other animals should be branded and given to the Indians by families; the surplus stock to be sold after three years, under such reasonable rules as would enable the Indians to receive the full return for their property. From a pastoral people the Indians should be induced to become agriculturists. Finally, when Gen. MILES declares that the Indian's greatest want is a simple system of courts, by which, even if ignorant of our language and judicial intricacies, he can have prompt and exact justice done in

a controversy between himself and other men, whether red or white, without appealing to physical force, he shows that he has looked upon the Indian question with impartiality and sagacity, as well as with solidly experienced.

Mr. Kelly's Protest.

On Friday evening Mr. JOHN KELLY delivered at Tammany Hall an address upon his relations to the Democratic party. It exhibited in temper and style a very great improvement upon some other addresses delivered by the same orator in the same place. Mr. KELLY seems to be in the way of progress, and we trust that he will continue to advance in the same direction.

The chief feature of this speech was the denial that he had ever dealt with the Republican party, or had ever, directly or indirectly, agreed to furnish Democratic votes for Republican candidates in exchange for Republican votes to be cast for special candidates at Tammany Hall. This denial we printed yesterday, and we here give it place again to-day.

Taking Mr. KELLY at his own word, we must conclude that the case is one of wicked partners. He is a good man, and does nothing wrong, but some of his partners are unscrupulous knaves. Col. GEORGE HARRIS testifies that he has made deals with Tammany Hall, "with the Tammany Boss himself." This, the Boss avers, does not mean peace with the Sioux, it is only necessary to fulfill the terms of the treaty." It is true of Gen. GEORGE CROOK, as is shown by his remarks on the Northern Cheyennes, in his official report of their escape from the Indian Territory, and of their subsequent pursuit and massacre. It is true of Gen. N. A. MILES, who, after defeating and capturing Chief JOSEPH, paid a warm tribute to the gallantry, the soldierly skill, and the humanity of his captive, and vainly sought to have the terms granted him at the surrender respected at Washington.

It must be a great misfortune to have wicked partners. We advise Mr. KELLY to separate from his, to become a true Democrat, to renounce the one-man power, to turn his back upon the boss system, and to go in for a genuine Democratic organization of the Democratic voters of New York.

Women in the English Civil Service.

One result of the movement looking to the opening of universities and the liberal professions to women has been a resolute demand for their immediate admission to many departments of the British civil service. The stock objections to this step are of course brought forward in some quarters, but they are answered by the success which has attended the introduction of female employees in several branches of the Post Office.

Few people in this country appreciate how strong a foothold women have gradually obtained in the postal service of the United Kingdom. The female operators employed in the telegraph bureaux attached to the Post Offices of London and the large provincial towns already number not far from 2,000. There are also 600 women in the central telegraph bureau. Although the rule still obtains that nominations to such posts are only made through the recommendation of friends, the women are obliged to go through a course of careful preparation. They must enter at the age of fourteen to eighteen, in order that they may acquire the necessary manipulative skill while their fingers are supple. After passing an examination in arithmetic, writing and dictation, under the supervision of the Post Office Commissioners, they are sent to the telegraph schools, where they are taught to work the various instruments.

When drafted into active employment, they work eight hours daily during six days of the week, night duty and Sunday duty being imposed exclusively on the men. In the central telegraph office the salary of a female operator is but two dollars a week, when she is first admitted, and only qualified to perform subordinate duties; but as she becomes able to take sole charge of an instrument, it rises gradually to nearly \$400 a year. The pay of the male employees ranges from \$3 a week to \$300 a year, but they have to work more hours in a day, and are subject, as we have said, to night and Sunday duty. It is said that the female operators are in no wise inferior as regards the deft and precise manipulation of instruments, but their health is found to suffer under extra pressure, and they can hardly be relied on with equal confidence to sustain unexpected rush of business. Both in the central telegraph bureau and in the local Post Offices every possible care is taken of their comfort, their dinner being served on the premises in separate rooms, and a private sitting room being provided for them in most cases, which they occupy when off duty. We should add that a pension is usually bestowed on a female operator, if disabled, after ten years' service.

Another department of the postal service, the return-letter bureau, corresponding to our dead letter office, employs a staff of 55 women. Each of these is obliged to examine and return to the sender, or destroy, 250 letters every day, and a larger quota of work must be done on the days when dealing with postal cards or circulars. For these duties the employees work from half-past 9 to 5, but there is a half holiday on Saturday. In this branch of the service second-class clerks are paid from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a week, and first-class clerks from \$4.50 to \$5.

So far we have spoken only of those places in the postal service which are open to all women, without regard to their social position, provided they have interest enough to obtain a nomination. There are three departments, however, of the British Post Office to which only those who are technically known as ladies can secure admission. These are the clearing house, the savings bank, and the money order department. It was suggested ten years ago that some of the clerks in the postal clearing house should be filled by reduced gentlemen, and the number of such employees, which at first was 30, has risen to 200, and will soon, it is expected, be greatly enlarged. The age of admission is between 17 and 20, and, after passing an examination in arithmetic, handwriting, and grammar, the young ladies nominated to these posts enter on a six months' probation. The salary is \$325 the first year, rising by yearly additions to \$400 for a second-class clerk, and for the highest grade of employees to \$550. The clerks are expected to attend from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., but there is a half holiday on Saturday and the month's vacation during the year. In the examiner's branch of the postal savings bank, which employs a staff of 130 ladies, a good deal of brain work is required, the adjustment sheet requiring great nicety in calculation and clear-headedness in tracing the smallest error. In each of the three departments, indeed, of which we are now speaking, the work imposed upon women is not mere manual labor, but requires severe mental concentration. The hours are not long, but every moment spent in the office is occupied, and it has been found that the tension put on the physical powers of the female clerks is too great to be extended over a longer time. Comparing the work of this class of female employees with that of men, the Post Office authorities say that the women are the more conscientious and take a greater interest in their duties. The social distinctions, however, which have hitherto been considered in the bestowment of offices in these three departments of the postal service will soon be done away with, and the signs are that the whole sys-

tem of private nomination will give way to an entrance examination, made much more rigorous, but thrown open to all applicants.

When women were first admitted to the British postal service, it was for the express purpose of economizing by cheap labor. The object has certainly been compassed, less than half the amount of remuneration paid to men being received by female clerks for doing the same work in quantity and quality.

The disparity between their salaries and those of male employees arises from the fact that the demand for such places vastly exceeds the supply, and such will continue to be the case until almost all fields of private enterprise and labor are thrown open to women. Meanwhile, however, the most austere political economists can no longer resist the admission of women to almost all departments of the British civil service, since the experiment of the Post Office Department has demonstrated that the work performed by female clerks is equally efficient and far cheaper.

More Coercion in Ireland.

The high-handed course of the Dublin authorities, begun on Thursday by the imprisonment of Mr. PARNELL, has been followed up by the arrest of Mr. J. J. KELLY, Mr. SEXTON, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. O'DRILL. Mr. KELLY was arrested for the arrest of Mr. PARNELL, and he is mixed up in local squabbles, which is probably as convincing proof as there could be of the truth of the charge of his placing of him in the Cabinet would be the means of bringing strength to the party and the cause of the Government. It is true, however, that Mr. KELLY was not arrested for such a course, and that they urge on the President the arrest of Mr. KELLY, who is mixed up in local squabbles, which is probably as convincing proof as there could be of the truth of the charge of his placing of him in the Cabinet would be the means of bringing strength to the party and the cause of the Government.

According to the telegrams, the charge against all of the incarcerated persons is that of intimidating tenants from taking advantage of the Land act. There is really no ground at all for this accusation. The Land League, with which the imprisoned persons are prominently connected, has intimidated nobody so far as the Land act is concerned. It has simply insisted that the tenants should be allowed to take advantage of the Land act, and that the landlords should be allowed to take advantage of the Land act. The Land League, with which the imprisoned persons are prominently connected, has intimidated nobody so far as the Land act is concerned. It has simply insisted that the tenants should be allowed to take advantage of the Land act, and that the landlords should be allowed to take advantage of the Land act.

Has it come to this, that men are thrown into jail in Ireland for presuming to test through the courts the meaning of British legislation? One and one-half per cent. of their yearly salaries in the assessment that the new Republican State Committee's officers seek to impose on the reformed employees of the Custom House and other Government departments. They want the money to defray the expenses of their campaign. Their demand does not comport very well with their views a few brief years ago.

Our unhappy Republican friends who failed in their efforts to secure a reorganization of the machine in this city still have one potent remedy in their own hands. They can scratch the ticket.

An unfortunate condition of affairs exists in the Glasgow Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. DUNN, the former pastor of this church, was exceedingly popular, but he died a few years ago, and his place was taken by the Rev. Dr. DUNN, who was a very different man. The Rev. Dr. DUNN, who was a very different man, was a very different man, and his place was taken by the Rev. Dr. DUNN, who was a very different man.

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WILL THE SOUTH BE REPRESENTED IN THE CABINET?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It is obvious that Gen. Arthur, to start with success, reasonably must have obstacles overcome which some of his predecessors did not have. No other President came to his office under precisely similar circumstances, more especially as to the political situation. It requires skill and time, Gen. Arthur possesses the skill, and is taking the time.

It was not much thought of by the general public in the Southern question. It is a real problem. No man understands better than the President how much is involved in it that relates to the future of his party, perhaps the success of his administration. The Republican party to live must make conquests. It must have the South as well as increased strength in the States it has carried to make its future anything like secure. It may be set down that the question of the South in the Administration has been among the most difficult in forming the new Cabinet. Whether to select a pronounced Republican of recognized standing, or whether to select a man of moderate reputation, strong in ability, character, and fitness, no doubt has been one question; probably it was the first. Gen. Longstreet's name came first.

General Garfield conferred on him a responsible office in Georgia, which he declined. He is a Union States Republican. In regard to Gen. Longstreet's name, it is to be said that he is a man of moderate reputation, strong in ability, character, and fitness, no doubt has been one question; probably it was the first. Gen. Longstreet's name came first.

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MR. WALSH'S REASONS.

A former Tammany man, who is actively working with the County Democratic Committee, has written a letter to the County Democratic Committee, in which he has set forth his reasons for opposing Mr. PARNELL's nomination.

The Hon. Thomas P. Walsh, ex-Assemblyman, who went to the Albany Convention as a Tammany delegate, while in that city repudiated Mr. PARNELL's leadership, and appeared in the Convention as a substitute for Gen. Thomas F. Bourke of the County Democracy. The entire action of the Convention was a repudiation of Mr. PARNELL's leadership, and appeared in the Convention as a substitute for Gen. Thomas F. Bourke of the County Democracy.

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STUBBORN.

—There are 243 Congregational churches in Maine, with a total membership of 21,808. This is the largest number of churches in any one State.

—Owing to the reading and study of one copy of the Gospel according to Saint John, six families in Kioia, Japan, renounced the religion of their fathers, and became Christians.

—The Cumberland Presbyterians have appointed a committee to revise their Confession of Faith. They have no desire to make any changes in doctrine, but there are some expressions in the declaration of doctrine which they wish to modify.

—The *Freeman's Journal* severely criticizes the New York *Observer* for speaking of this country as "a Protestant nation." It calls it a "notoriously tolerant and bigoted journal," and says that its editor "wants to have control of the press of the United States."

—A Buddhist priest named Kaku, of Pandara, has professed the Roman Catholic faith, having been baptized in St. John's Church, Milwaukee. The two persons who stood sponsors for him near the altar were Rev. Father McGowan and Rev. Father Rala and Parapanghina.

—Heretofore visitors to Westminster Abbey have been much annoyed by the extortion of the guides, who expect unreasonable fees. A request of the House of Commons that the guides be appointed by the Government, and that the fees be fixed, has been refused.

—A Massachusetts church has introduced an amendment to its constitution, which would have confined the power of its entire acceptance. While it promotes the circulation of pure art, it adds to the homelike and cozy appearance of the church. Though the amendment is not in the hands of the trustees, it pays for the additional trouble.

—In Oakland, Cal., the Second Presbyterian Church has no building of its own, but has been worshiping in an unventilated hall. It now has its second pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hays, who has been called to the church. The present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hays, who has been called to the church, is a native of the State, and has been in the ministry for many years.

—The House of Prayers is a new and flourishing mission in Detroit which has drawn up under the care of the First Street Church. It has gained a neat and elegant house of worship at an expense of \$10,000, and is now in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Hays, who has been called to the church. The present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hays, who has been called to the church, is a native of the State, and has been in the ministry for many years.

—While some of the Protestant papers are congratulating the gain to Protestantism from the coming of Father Henry Campello into the Methodist ranks, the Catholic press is not so complimentary. They say that the movement is highly uncomplimentary to them. They denounce him as an apostate, and intimate that his chances proceeded from a desire to live a more free and easy life than could be lived in a Roman Catholic order.

—A new variety of church is dedicated in Bridgeport, Conn., the denomination being known as "Congregational Methodist." The dedication was by the Rev. Mr. Hays, who has been called to the church. The present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hays, who has been called to the church, is a native of the State, and has been in the ministry for many years.

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